UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T TYPE ALL ENTRIES (
NAME	JONN 1.2127	VI I ZIONE	LL OLOTTONO	
HISTORIC Adair County Courthouse				
AND/OR COMMON				
Adair County Courthouse		***************************************		
LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER				
Adair County Courthouse			NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
city.town Kirksville	VICINITY OF	Adair	#6 - Hon. E. Tho	
STATE	CODE 29		COUNTY	CODE 001
Missouri 63501			Adair	001
CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY OWNERSHIP	STATUS		PRESI	ENT USE
_DISTRICT _XPUBLIC	X OCCUPIED		AGRICULTURE	X.museum
XBUILDING(S)PRIVATE	_UNOCCUPIE	D	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTUREBOTH	WORK IN PE	ROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESS	IBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIDUS
OBJECTIN PROCESS	X.YES: RESTR		X_GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRES	STRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION X_OTHER:
475 A. C.	NO		MILITARY	ØUINEN:
OWNER OF PROPERTY				
NAME Country of Admin				
County of Adair			,	
STREET & NUMBER Adair County Courthouse				
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
Kirksville	VICINITY OF		Missour	i 63501
LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION			
COURTHOUSE.				
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Recorder's Office	ce ·			
STREET & NUMBER				
Adair County Co	urthouse		STATE	
Kirksville			Missour	i 63501
REPRESENTATION IN EXIST	ING SUR	VEYS		
TITLE				
Missouri State Historical	Survey			
DATE		repenal X	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	†
1977 PEPOSITORY FOR		FEDERAL A	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
SURVEY RECORDS Department of Natura	1 Resource	es		
CITY.TOWN Jefferson City			ștate Missouri	65101



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__EXCELLENT X_GOOD __FAIR · __DETERIORATED

_RUINS

_UNEXPOSED

__UNALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITE
__MOVED DATE____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Exterior

Constructed of rustic stone on a rectangular plan (113' x 86') with a medium hipped roof, the Adair County Courthouse sits in the center of the Kirksville city square. The massive structure with its three stories and an attic dominates the downtown area. In the southeast corner of the lawn is a large statue of Andrew Taylor Still, founder of osteopathy, and in the northeast corner a flagpole.

Roof. The surface of the composition roof (originally slate) is interrupted by four gables, four hipped dormers, the pyramidal roofs of four corner pavilions which cap the square towers at each corner of the structure, and a tall brick chimney (Photos 1 and 20). In each gable are three one-over-one light windows under a lunette panel which provide light for the attic (Photos 2 and 8), as do the pairs of windows in each of the dormers (photo 1).

South Facade. The central feature is a projecting center block adorned with the county seal amid decorative sculpture in the lunette panel of the gable and similar sculpture in a rectangular panel beneath the attic windows (Photos 2 and 8). It provides an entranceway through a large Roman arch (12' x 13') supported by pairs of short, thick colonnettes of polished granite. A niche alongside the main portal was probably intended for a plaque or bas-relief decoration. The colonnette capitals have a filigree basket, floral, and shell design (Photos 3 and 7). On each of the corbels supporting the corner columns of the projecting center block is the figure of a head resembling a Roman mask (Photos 2 and 9). Stone steps (now concrete) lead to a landing within the arch which provides access to deeply recessed double doors of plate glass with aluminum frames, one large pane per door, flanked by rectangular sidelights and topped by arched fanlights and two voussoirs (Photos 2 and 3). The third story fenestration of this central feature consists of three one-over-one light windows united under a segmental arch (Photo 2).

Beneath the bracketed cornices are the third story windows and fanlights, all under arches. On either side of the projecting center block are two pairs of one-over-one light windows separated by a wide stone mullion, each pair embraced by a basket handle arch and the windows in each pair separated by a true capital above, making use of a free design based on the Greek acanthus leaf found in the Corinthian style, while below is a curved, beaded section set off by smooth bands above and below. The stone lintels above the capital rest on a rectangular "cyma recta" molding. A single window below a "stilted" arch is on each flank of the square towers at the third story (Photos 1, 5 and 20).

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The fenestration at the first and second stories matches that at the third story level with the following exceptions: there are no arches above the windows; windows at the second story have rectangular transoms and those at the first have none; and the windows at the first story level are set in farther at the bottom than at the top because of the battered wall construction (Photo 12). Moreover, three entranceways, one to the right and two to the left of the projecting center block, have replaced windows at the first floor level (Compare Photo 1 with Photo 21). The glass in most of the fanlights and transoms at both the second and third story levels, and a few at the first, have been covered with aluminum sheeting to preserve heat and to prevent an excess of light from reaching the interior. Subsequently, the ceilings in the rooms, except the courtroom, have been lowered, thus completely obscuring from view the sheeted windows from within.

North Facade. This duplicates the south facade with one major exception, viz., only one entranceway, located to the right of the projecting central feature, leads to the first floor. This, a part of the original construction, led to the furnace room and a coal bin in which as many as fifty tons of coal could be stored. The entrance now leads to the gas furnace and a large informal storage area. (Photo 20).

<u>East Facade</u>. Neither this nor the west facade is as ornate as those on the north and south. A slightly projecting Roman arch (10'x 10') supported by pairs of highly polished granite colonnettes, smaller than those on the north and south, with decorated capitals forms an entranceway directly to the first floor, but the projection rises only slightly above the first floor level (Photos 10 and 11).

The gable, narrower than those on the north and south, does not extend below the cornice. In the lower center three one-over-one light windows are united under a lunette panel adorned with decorative carvings. At the apex and atop each of the square corner columns is a copper finial (Photos 1 and 20).

A three-bay window united by a rectangular transom, part of the main structure, is above and behind the archway, with single windows below square transoms on either side. At the first floor level to the right of the arched entranceway is a single window directly below those at the second and third floor level. To the left of the arch is a door, instead of a window, leading to a men's restroom. (Photo 20)

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At the third floor level, the fenestration above the arch is like that on the north and south facades, except that there is no projection and the windows, one on either side, are single one-over-one light with "stilted" arches, as are those on the flanks of the corner towers (Photo 20).

West Facade. This duplicates the east facade, with two exceptions. There is no door at either side of the arch and a finial at the apex of the gable is missing.

Interior

The first story with its concrete floor and walls of plaster and wood paneling is finished, but not ornate. Two sets of stairs on the south lead to a landing just inside the south arched entranceway. A wide stairway leads to the second floor which may also be reached by similar stairs from the arched entranceway on the north. Separated stairs on the south lead to a landing midway between the second and third floors whence a wide stairway leads to the third floor. All of the stair treads, risers, and newels are of iron, as are the railings which feature simple "rams horn" curves (Photos 14 and 15).

The main support of the center of the building consists of four arches on the second and third floors which transfer their respective loads from the top into the basement and to the foundation piers. Floral capitals of heavily glazed terra cotta used throughout this support system resemble the exterior colonnette capitals (Photos 7 and 17). The arches on the third floor feature an egg-and-dart molding. At the center of those on the north and the south is a bearded Satyr's head, above and behind which is a floral cartouche. A banded globe is in the center of the corner spandrels (Photos 14 and 18). Above each of the four arches (on both its inner and outer side) on the second floor is a female head centered in a floral decoration. A narrow band of floral relief is the only decoration on the intrados (Photo 19).

The original terrazo floors laid in one-foot squares in the rotundas and the landings are bordered with a "Greek Key" design.

The rotunda on the second floor affords access to various county offices on the east and west, while that on the third floor is surrounded by offices, except on the south. To the right (east) of the top of the stairs on the third floor is the circuit courtroom with satellite offices on the north. The main entrance to this most arnate room in the courthouse, consists of two leather-covered swinging doors, with oval glass panels, guarded by a pair of

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wooden doors. The white, coffered ceiling is decorated with a painted wreath in the center and various molded rosettes and medallions, while the turquoise walls are plain (Photo 13). To the north of the room and somewhat separated from it by original paneling of golden oak are the judges'chambers and the jury room.

An original oak railing separates the spectators from those having business before the court. The golden oak jury box and judge's bench are also original.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					
PREHISTORIC 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 X1800-1899 1900-	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC AGRICULTURE XARCHITECTURE ART COMMERCE COMMUNICATIONS	COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LAW LITERATURE MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY X_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	RELIGION SCIENCE SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIFY)		
SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1898-1899	BUILDER/ARCI	HITECT Robert G. Kirs	ch		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Adair County Courthouse is significant as a regionally important example of Romanesque-Style Architecture, and as the seat of county government since its completion in 1899.

Adair County's first courthouse was built in Kirksville in 1843, two years after the county was organized. It was a one-story brick structure erected for approximately \$1,000 on the northwest corner of the town square where the First National Bank now stands. When this first building proved inadequate, a two-story courthouse, likewise of brick, was constructed in the middle of the town square at a cost of \$2,350. This courthouse, completed in 1855, was used by Colonel Joseph C. Porter and his Confederate troops during the Battle of Kirksville, August 6, 1862, in a vain effort to withstand the attack of Union soldiers under the command of Colonel John McNeil. It was destroyed by fire on April 12, 1865, three days after General Robert E. Lee had surrendered his Confederate army at Appomattox Court House near Lynchburg, Virginia.

From 1865 until 1898, Adair had no courthouse; hence, officials conducted their work in rented rooms on or near the square. In 1872, 1891, 1892, and again in 1896 the county court proposed that the county issue bonds to build a courthouse, but each time the voters defeated the proposition. Finally, in 1897, the required two-thirds majority affirmative vote was given a \$50,000 county bond issue to erect the present courthouse and a jail. Thereupon, the county court, after considering a number of plans, hired Kirsch & Company, an architectural firm with headquarters in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to design the three-story (including a high basement) building.²

Architect Robert G. Kirsch, who later designed the courthouses in the Missouri counties of Carroll (1901), Polk (1906), Vernon (1906), and Cooper (1912), was greatly influenced by the (H.H.) Richardsonian Romanesque style of architecture "with its broad arches, squat column clusters, roughfaced stone masonry, and massed hip roofs." Kirsch personally supervised the construction of the massive rectangular structure of "light blue (Ohio) sandstone" with its ornate clock tower, surmounted by a female figure depicting even-handed justice, which projected from the center of the building. This tower was removed in 1949, because its weight was thought to be endangering the main structure, and the figure of justice moved to the center point of the roof. One of the clock dials is in the Adair County Historical Society museum and the bell from which the hours and half hours pealed out is now in the Burdman Bell Wall on the Northeast Missouri State University campus.

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The county court, comprised of Presiding Judge James A. Bragg and District Judges J. S. Hickman and D. H. Crawford, let the construction contract on November 6, 1897, to Anderson & Menke who bid \$46,675, a sum considerably less than the total cost proved to be. C. C. Anderson, of Kirksville, was responsible for the woodwork and F. W. Menke, of Quincy, Illinois, took care of the stonework. The contractors hired G. F. Metzger, of Kirksville, as general foreman.

The cornerstone, which had been prepared by Charles H. Lee, of Kirksville, was laid on Monday, May 2, 1898, with the Masonic ceremony conducted by Andrew Fisher, of La Belle, Missouri, acting for the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, A. F. & A. M. People from Macon, Milan, Moberly, and Quincy, arriving that day by train, greatly increased the number who enjoyed the program, despite the intermittent rainfall. All doubtless shared, too, in the euphoria which followed upon Sunday's news of Admiral George Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay.

Work on the building proceeded smoothly and according to plan during the following ten months. The contractors used local labor insofar as possible, but Kirsch himself saw to every detail of the construction. On February 24, 1899, the <u>Kirksville Democrat</u> announced that the county court had received the courthouse from the contractors. Five weeks later, March 31, 1899, the county officers moved into their new home.

Some Adair County citizens were unhappy because of the cost, approximately \$60,000, had exceeded the original estimate. Moreover, no funds were left to construct the jail called for in the bond issue. Nearly everyone agreed, however, that architecturally, the courthouse was "the pride of all North Missouri." Time has not altered that evaluation.

For almost seventy-eight years, the courthouse has contained most of the county offices as well as the offices of some officials not part of the county government. The only county officials with quarters outside the courthouse today are the prosecuting attorney, the public administrator, and the sheriff. For more than fifty years, the southeast corner of the first floor served as Kirksville's city hall, the city court, and the city police headquarters. This corner was later occupied by the motor vehicle registration office, not a county agency, but which still has space in another part of the first floor. Other space occupied today by agencies not administered by county officials include that used by the Adair County Historical Society, the Northeast Missouri

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Regional Planning Commission, the State Probation and Parole Office, and a Veteran's Affairs Office.

The south facade of the courthouse has always been considered its front. There, the stone (now concrete) steps leading to the entranceway, were used for many years by the sheriffs for foreclosure sales, political orators when a crowd could be assembled on the nearby lawn, photographers for taking group pictures, and patriotic organizations for programs on Armistice Day and Memorial Day. Occasionally, a young man would drive his automobile up the steps to demonstrate his skill and the superior quality of his machine, a performance that ceased when a central iron handrail was installed.

For seventy years hitching posts were along all sides of the courthouse lawn, but were removed in order to make parking places for cars. Also, for many years there were two wells on the lawn, one to the southeast and one to the northwest of the courthouse, from which storekeepers and nearby residents carried drinking water. The wells are still there, but both have been capped by cement.

A major change in the interior of the structure was made in 1923 when the county court, fearing that significant county records might be lost in case of a fire, ordered the construction of a tier of fireproof vaults, one on each floor, in the northwest part. Another change was the conversion of space in the northeast corner of the first floor from a coal bin in which more than fifty tons of coal were stored each year into a large informal storage room in which a gas furnace is located.

With the exception of the tower removal, little change has been made in the external appearance of the courthouse itself. However, the beauty of its setting has been somewhat marred by the loss of beautiful shade trees, the reduction of the lawn area by ten feet on each of the four sides, and the construction of a concrete parking lot on the north one quarter of the grounds. 14

The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan". The Adair County Courthouse is, therefore, being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture", and "Political Affairs".

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FOOTNOTES

- Eugene M. Violette, <u>History of Adair County</u> (Kirksville, Missouri: The Denslow History Company, 1911), pp. 56-58; Paul O. Selby, "The Adair County Courthouse", in <u>A Book of Adair County History</u> (Kirksville, Missouri: The Kirksville-Adair County Bicentennial Committee, 1976), p. 105.
- 2. Violette, Adair County, pp. 59-61; Kirksville (Missouri) Journal, September 23, 1897.
- 3. A Courthouse Conservation Handbook (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1976), p. 10.
- 4. Kirksville (Missouri) Democrat, May 1898.
- 5. Selby, "Adair County Courthouse," p. 105.
- 6. Violette, Adair County, p. 61; Kirksville Democrat, November 12, 1897.
- 7. <u>Kirksville Democrat</u>, May 6, 1898; Violette, <u>Adair County</u>, p. 61.
- 8. Violette, Adair County, p. 63.
- 9. <u>Kirksville Democrat</u>, February 24, 1899.
- 10. Selby, "Adair County Courthouse", p. 108.
- 11. Ibid., p. 107.
- 12. <u>Ibid.</u>, p. 112.
- 13. <u>Ibid.</u>, p. 108.
- 14. <u>Ibid.</u>, p. 112.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Kirksville Democrat, May 1898. A Courthouse Conservation Handbook. The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1976. National Register Changed to 9 20 8/2/78 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA Latitude Longitude ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approx. 1.32 acres 40°11'42" 90°35'.73" 1:62,500 QUADRANGLE NAME "Kirksville" QUADRANGLE SCALE UTM REFERENCES 4,414,912 ZONE EASTING NORTHING ZONE . EASTING NORTHING VERBAL'BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Adair County Courthouse rests on Courthouse Square, a tract of land 240 feet on each side and bounded by Harrison Street on the north, Franklin Street on the east, Washington Street on the south, and Elson Street on the west. LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES STATE CODE COUNTY CODE STATE CODE COUNTY CODE I FORM PREPARED BY NAME / TITLE David D. March Professor of History October 24, 1977 ORGANIZATION Northeast Missouri State University 665-2283 STREET & NUMBER 665H5T21 ext. 3352 CITY OR TOWN Kirksville 2010 195 1 19 Missouri 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS: LOCAL X STATE NATIONAL _ As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service: STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE Department of Natural Resources, Director and State February 10, 1978 Historic Preservation Officer FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER DATE KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER ATTEST: DATE CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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- 3. Selby, Paul O. "Adair County Courthouse," A Book of Adair County History. Kirksville: The Kirksville-Adair County Bicentennial Committee, 1976.
- 4. Violette, Eugene M. "Adair County," Kirksville Journal. September 23, 1897.
- 5. ———, <u>History of Adair County.</u> Kirksville, Missouri: The Denslow History Company, 1911.

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2. Leon C. Karel, Professor of Fine Arts Northeast Missouri State University Kirksville, Missouri 63501

EXISTING LAND USE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT





Adalo County Countrouse

Klossoville, missour:

Photographer: Leon C. Karel

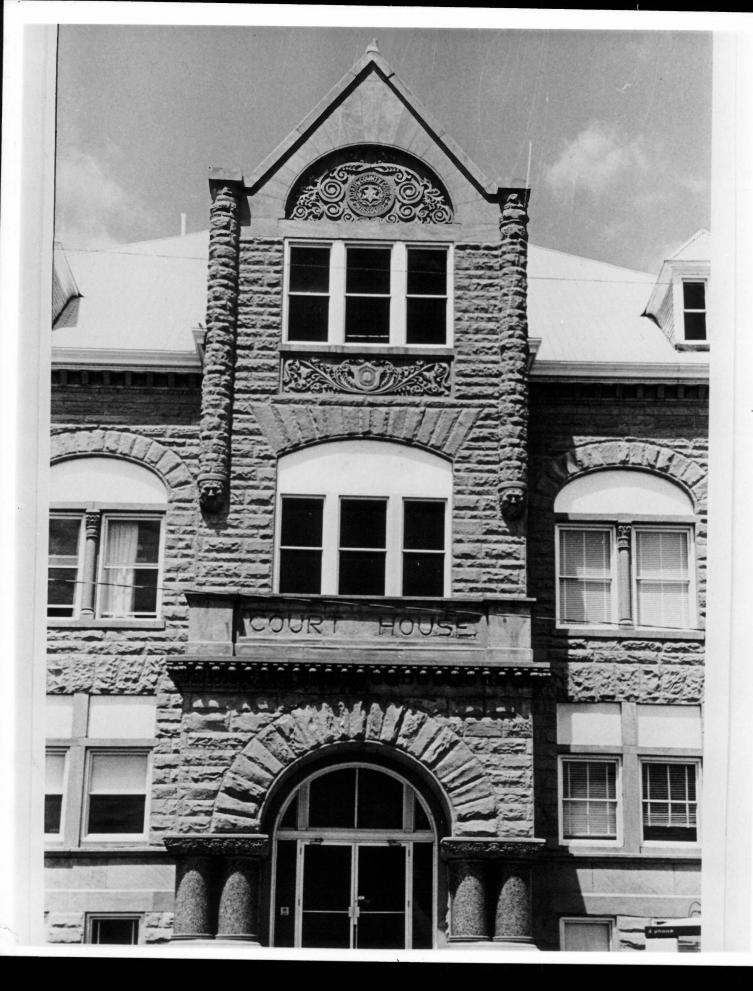
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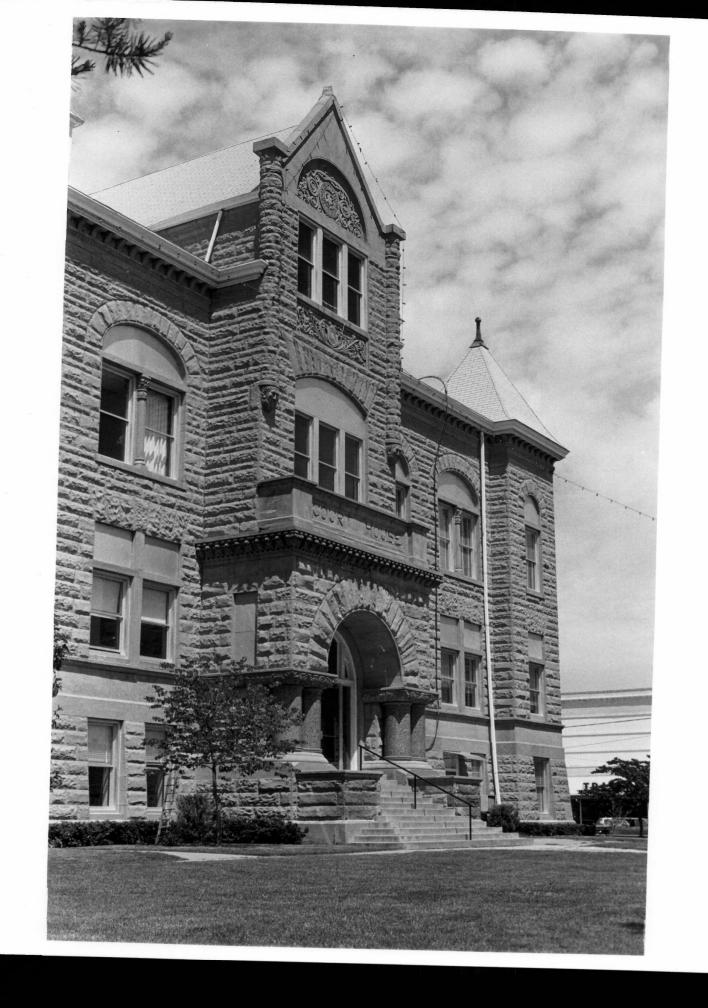
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four cornes, the Pounded area in ventur sours, and "batturd" wills (thushaut he base) pavilions on he Used to have a central clock town atop while the Present Statute of justice Stood. This was dismanted Steelly heavy, massive appearace. The counthouse General Fertures include: Use of Fusticities Stone



#2 Adal County Courthouse KITILS WILL, MISSOUN. Photographer: Leon C. Karel may 13, 1977 Copy Nes. Loc. Hin: Department of Natur. 1 Resources Jeffuson City, mo. 65101

Closer view of South Facade. Large Roman aren Supported by granite double Columns, above which are two carved panels, the upper when features the Adali County



Adalo County Courthouse Klrks ville, missouri Photographu: Leon C. Karel

may 13, 1977

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View of South Side, from the Southwest corner. Note niche alongside Of Main Portal, Probably intuded for a plague or bas-relief decuration.



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Window of upper story. Note segmental currence intrados with flat extrados line. Top Segment of fenestration is metal sheeting. Close up of segmental arch used in three-bay



Adali county countriouse

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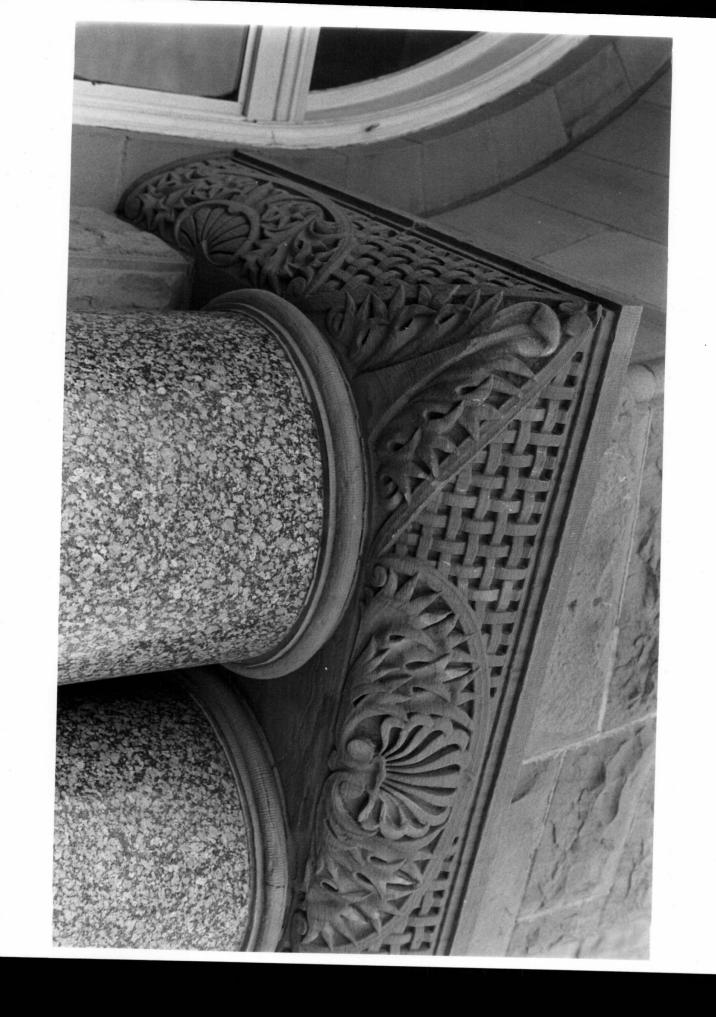
Adal County Courthouse Kirks ville, missouri

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Detail of Column Capital Used for Central Mullion in upper Story window. Capital is above, making use of a free design based on the Greek acanthus leaf found in the Seen a Curved, beaded Section Set The Stone lintels above the Capital Test on a rectangular "Cyma recta" molding.



Adair County Courthouse Kiricsville, missouri

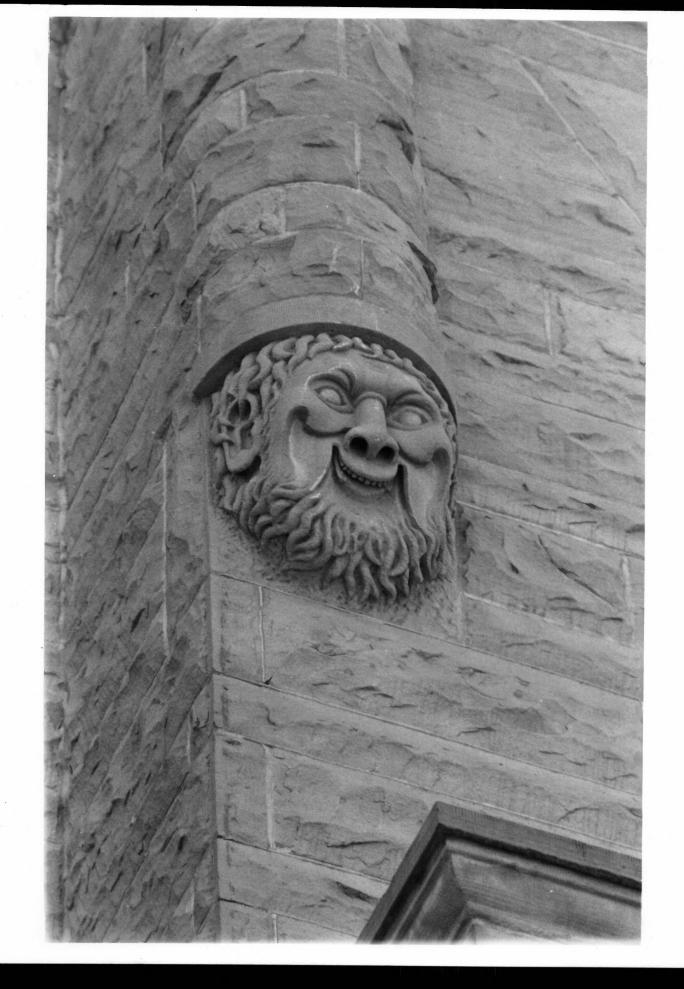
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Detail of Capital, central entryway, South Slate.



Adalic County Courthouse Klrics Wille, missouri Photographu: Leon C. IKarel

May 13, 1977 Copy Neg. Locution: Department of Natural Resources Jefferson City, Missouri Costor Lunette purel over central entry way, Southside. Shell is seen, and cleans use of the Seal shape. The Central Plague, or tynpanin carving, can be Seen for he composed of turee Note Shape of Voussoirs allowing the area to fit into the triangle gable without use of spandrels. The Floral mostife with Carefully joined segments.



Kirksville, missour.

Photographer: Leon C. Karel

May 13, 1977

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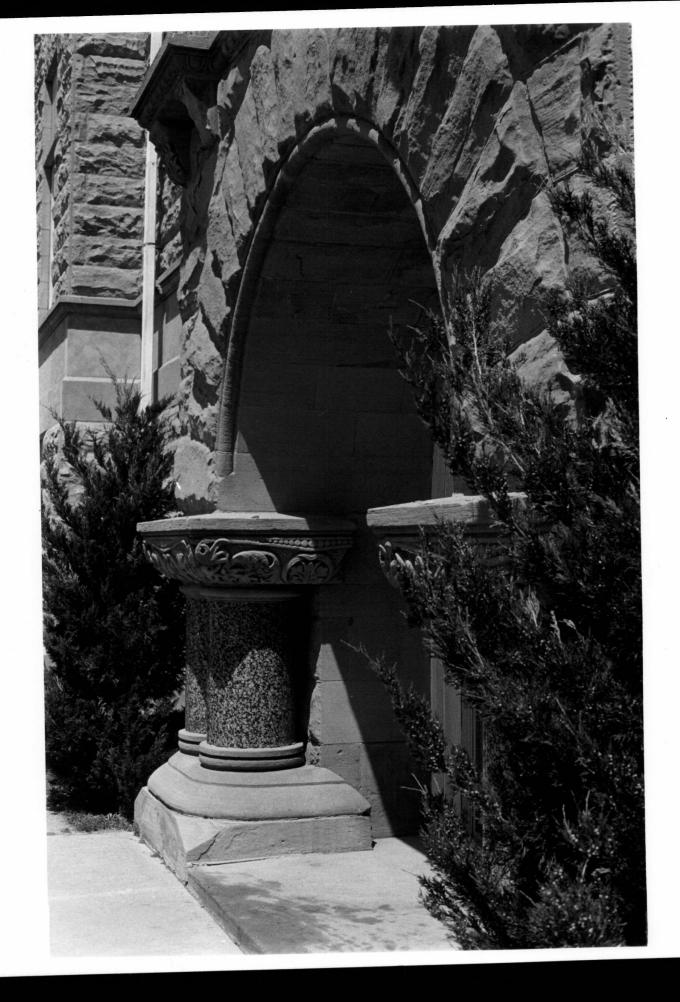
Detail of Corbel Support for Corner Column, South side.
The "Satyr" head resembles Roman masks. The
teeth are an added feature.



A Date County Courthouse
KIrks wille, mo.
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View of west Enty way.



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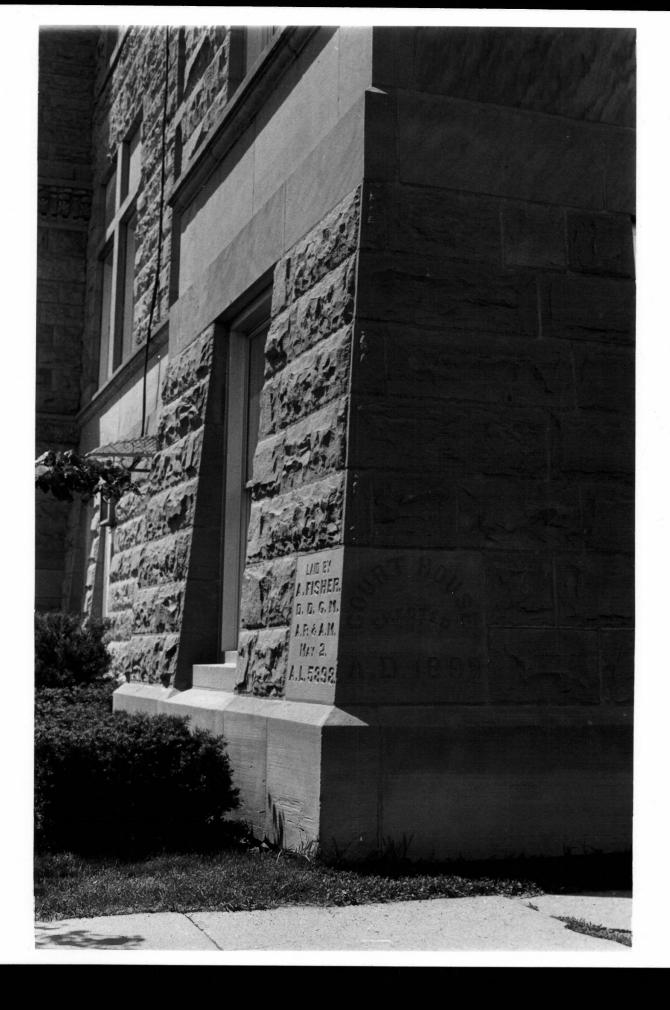
Photographer: Leon C. Karel

May 13, 1977

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View of west entry way taken from the South. Thickness of 10ad-bearing walls can be seen here.



Adair County Courthouse Kirks ville, missouri

Photographer: Leon C. Karel

May 13, 1977

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CornerStone view of South east currer of building. Detail of battered well construction can be seen in window framing.



Addir County courthouse

Klosesville, missour. Photographu: Lean C. Karel

May 13, 1977

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Interdor of circult courthoon showing the Orlyhol judges beach, jury box, and divider, all of golder Oak.



ADAIR county counthouse Kirlesville, missouri

Photographer: Leon C. Kerel

May 13, 1977

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Detail of central, intulor arody, Tuls is the main support of the Centr of the building there are are bearing the weight of the form town and sype-structure load to a similar support system in the lower floor. onto the four posts when it two carry the



Adalo County Countrouse Kloussine, missouri

Photographer: Leon C. Karel

May 13, 1977

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Wrought iron raillings feature simple curves reminiscent of the clossical "rams horn"



Adalr county counthouse Kiricsville, missouri Photographer: Lean C. Karel

May 13, 1977

Copy Neg. Location: Department of Natural Resources Jeffason City, Missouri GSTOI

Terrazo flook borda is based on the Greek design which was derived from the Fiver Meander



A Dair County Courthouse Kirks ville, missour:

Photographer: Leon C. Karel

May 13, 1977

Copy Negative Location: Deposit ment of partial resources Jefferson City, missouri Costol

Flores capitess ased throughout the central Support system echor the extensor column capitals, and malk use of shell motif. The matchess Seen to be heavily glased terra cotte



Abair County Courthouse Kirks ville, missouri Photographer: Leon C. Karel

May 13, 1977

Copy Negather Location: Department of Matural Resources Jefferson City, missouri GS101

Top floor arculing features egg-and-don't moiding, a central, bearded Satyr's head and corner spandrels in which are certained a bunded globe, which may be a symbol of the world.



Adult courty courthouse Whiks wille, missouri

Photographer: Lean C. Karel

May 13, 1977

Copy Negother Loc. Hon: Department of Naturil Resources Jefferson city, mo. 65101

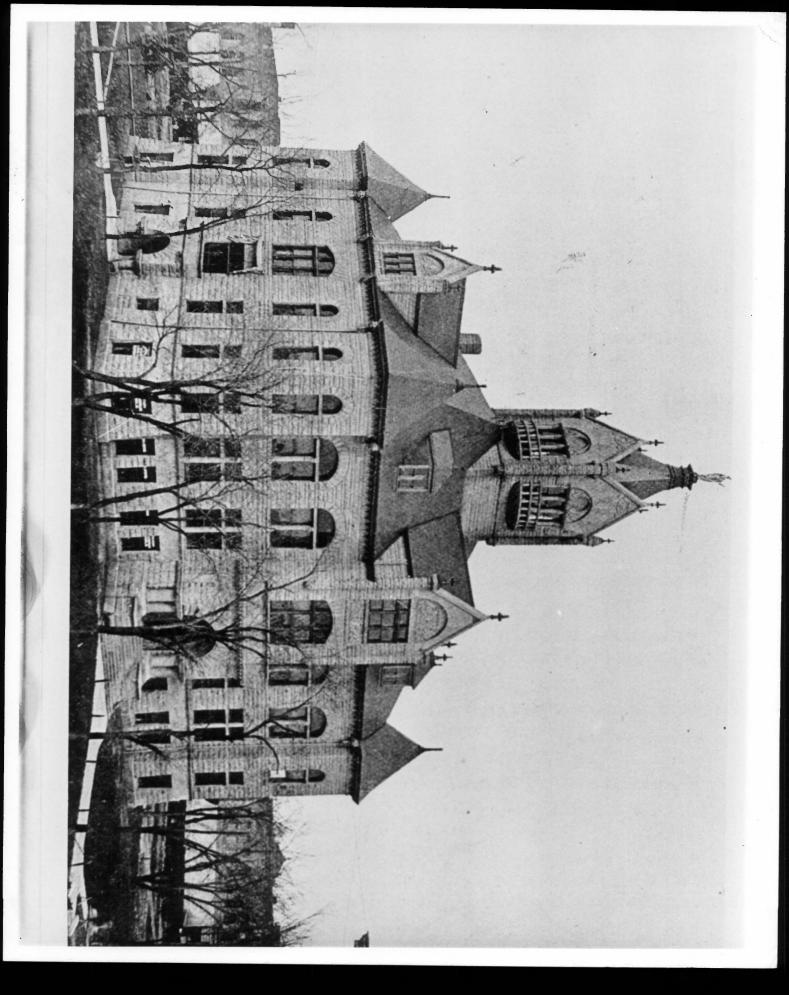
Flywic above central arch, Seeme Story.
An unidualitied female head central among floral decoration. Similar heads are used for Justice. Note band of Floral helder on Arch.



Klrkswille, missouri Photographer: Leon C. Karel Adalr County Counthouse

May 13, 1977 Copy Negotive LOCOtion: Department of Naturi Pesawres Jefferson city, Mo.

General view from the Northeast



ADAIR County Courthouse Kirius ville, Missouri Photographer: Unknown 1910

Copy Negotive Location: Department of Natur-1 Resources Jeffuson city, mo. Lestol

General view from the Southwest in 1910.
Note ornate town unld was removed in 1940, the absence of doors on either side of the projectly central feature on the South facede, and the absence of the iron failing on the Steps.